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The People's Press.

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The Settler's Escape.

There are many incidents connected with the early settlement of Kentucky that have not yet been touched upon by the sketch-writer or the novelist, much as has been written of those days; and the following adventure, which we now give to the reader, is one of those that have for so long a time lain buried, and are now for the first time brought before the gaze of the public.

Among those that regarded themselves as living within the confines of Boonboro, though, so far from the station that bore the name of its founder, as to be almost entirely unprotected by it, was a settler known by the name of Dick Turner. He had built his cabin on the very outskirts of the settlements, and with his wife and three children had for two years lived in peace and quietness, unmolested by the savages that were at all times, in greater or less numbers, abroad on the war-path.

Their nearest neighbor was half a mile away down the river, out of sight and hearing; and, had it not been for the smoke that every morning curled above the tree-tops, one would not have known standing in the doorway of Dick Turner's cabin, that this was the only settlement for miles around, for on every side was the forest, unbroken and solemn as in the days before Daniel Boone led the first party of hardy adventurers over the Cumberland Mountains.

One afternoon, the last of August, as Dick was at work in his clearing, (and as it chanced at a point as far away from the cabin as was possible for him to be without being in the forest), he was startled by the sudden appearance of half a dozen Indians, hideous with war-paint, who surrounded him almost before he could spring and grasp his rifle, that he always carried into the field when at work.

Startled by their sudden appearance, he made a motion towards it; but a heavy hand was placed upon his shoulder, and its owner said, in broken English:

"White man go with us!"
"No," said Dick, looking him full in the face. "Can't do that; too much work to do."
And he pointed at what he had been doing, and then he cast a wistful glance at his rifle, which was now in the hands of one of the savages.

"Come," said the savage, the one who appeared to be the leader, as well as the only one who knew a word of English. "White man must go."

Dick glanced towards the cabin, and saw his wife standing in the doorway, apparently in great alarm at his situation. The savages saw her; and after a word or two among themselves three of them started in that direction.

Unperceived by his captors, Dick made a sign that his wife fortunately understood, and she disappeared within, closing the door in such a manner that the savages failed to obtain admittance, as Dick saw to his great joy, when, after trying it for a few moments, they hastily returned and joined the others.

Evidently small in point of numbers they cared not to waste the time that would be necessary for a siege; so they had desisted from their efforts to make captives of the woman and children.

"Come," said the savage, laying his hand on his captive's shoulder; and Dick, who had felt his heart rise that his loved ones were left behind, went almost cheerfully into the forest, in which the shadows of night were already beginning to gather, casting only one backward glance at his home, to wonder when he would see it again.

Then he resolutely put his face forward for the fate the future had in store for him. The future might be a long captivity, or it might be death; yet, as he walked between his captors, and the shadows grew deeper around him, a hope was in his heart that he might escape, perhaps before the sun should rise on the morrow.

That night was a long and weary one to the settler. Evidently they feared pursuit, and stopped not for rest or food until the sun was an hour high the next day. Then, as if feeling secure, they had a long halt, made a fire, and one of the number shooting a deer, they cooked and enjoyed a plentiful repast.

Thus far, the savages had used him well, only taking the precaution to bind his hands behind his back, in such a manner that he found it impossible to use them in the least. They had been very considerate of his comfort; and he determined, by appearing as cheerful as possible, to drive away any doubts they might have of his unwillingness to accompany them, so that his chances of escape might be better through their suspicions were constantly on the alert.

In this manner the day passed, and with the first shades of evening, they made preparations to encamp. A fire was made—as they seemed to consider themselves so far from the settlements that they need fear no danger from the whites—and a couple of the party soon brought in game enough to afford them a generous supper.

extra precaution, they had bound his feet together as tightly as his wrists, and the prisoner's heart began to sink within him as it had not done before; for he saw, while thus bound, no possible chance of escape offered to him.

A couple of hours passed, and still Dick had not closed his eyes. One after another of the savages dropped off, as he knew by their hard, regular breathing, until at last he was the only one of the group who was not asleep.

Oh! if his hands were only free; how soon he would be at liberty again!
He pulled upon the things with all his power, until they cut deep into the flesh, like the keen edge of a knife; and at last, to his great joy, he found out that the knot that held his left hand had slipped a little. Another strain, and it moved a little further; and with another effort, he was parted so far from the knot, that, with trifling exertion, he pulled his hand through.

The savage lying on the left side of him moved; and he lay perfectly motionless, almost holding his breath, with his hands under him as when confined. But the Indian only stretched himself a little, and then was off to sleep again.

Dick now went to work to free his other hand; but the knot was drawn so hard that even with the help of the other, he found it impossible to do so.

He remembered his pocket-knife, that he had given to his boy to play with upon going out to work, the afternoon of his captivity. If he had it now, how quick he would be a free man!
The moon had risen, and was shining down through the branches of the trees, and he saw its glimmering on the blade of a knife in the belt of the savage that had so recently moved.

It was a desperate undertaking, but his situation required desperate measures.

With the utmost caution, he stretched his left hand and slowly drew the knife from its resting-place. The Indian never stirred, and his deep breathing told Dick that he was sleeping soundly. A moment more, and he was lying with the cords cut from his limbs, with none of the savages wiser for his motions.

Now came the most difficult part of the operation—to rise to his feet and get beyond the confines of the camp-fire, without awakening any of his captors.

But Dick proved equal to the emergency. Slowly, and with the utmost caution, he rose upon his hands and knees. The snapping of a twig he knew, would betray him to the watchful ears of those about him.

On his feet at last, he stepped over the sleeping savage whose knife he held in his hand, and slowly approached the Indian by whose side his rifle was lying. That he did not mean to leave behind, he would need it, for his own protection, and to procure food with before he would regain the settlement. Stepping down his hand was upon it, when the savage, awakened by the slight motion he made, essayed to spring to his feet.

That action cost him his life, for Dick plunged the knife he still held in his hand into his breast, and huffed back with a deep groan.

All caution was now needless, for every savage was awakened, and snatching up his rifle Dick sprang out into the forest, followed by a war-whoop from the throat of every red-skin.

A moment only was required to show them the situation, and to shake off the sleep that hung heavily on their eyelids. They saw their dead comrade on the ground, and caught a glimpse of their prisoner as he sprang away. Then, with another fierce war-whoop breaking from their throats, they started in pursuit.

Dick's blood ran cold, as he heard the shouts that rang through the forest; and well knew that if he again fell into their hands, he need expect no mercy, for they would avenge the death of their comrade by the most fendish of tortures.

With only a few paces the start, he had not much chance of escape; but, alim as the chance was, he determined to make the best possible use of it.

For half a mile, about the same distance was kept between them; and then, in spite of his efforts, they gained upon him, and he knew that in a few minutes more he would be in their power, unless he could manage to deceive them in some manner, and get them on another track.

The part of the forest he was now in was very dense, so that only a few straggling moonbeams found their way here and there through the tree-tops. No Indian was yet in sight; though they were scattered on every side throughout the forest, trusting more to the sense of hearing than to the trail made. A large tree lay on the ground before him, and as he passed the trunk, he saw there was a cavity sufficiently large for his body to get into it.

This was the hiding-place he sought, and he at once availed himself of it. Placing his rifle in before him, he forced his way in for a distance of perhaps twenty feet, where he lay perfectly quiet, though almost afraid the beating of his heart would betray him to his enemies.

Hardly was he safely ensconced when he heard the footsteps of the Indians as they hurried by. In a few moments they had died away, and for the first time since he played the knife in the breast of the savage, he experienced a sensation of relief.

Still he knew that he could not remain where he was but for a few moments until assured that they had all passed by; for ere long they would discover their mistake, and return to look for his trail. He must emerge; and, by striking out in an opposite direction from that which he had been pursuing he hoped to elude pursuit.

Five, ten minutes passed, and Dick was on the point of emerging from his hiding-place, when he was startled by the sound of a footstep above his head. An Indian was walking along the trunk, and he could hardly fail to see the cavity and the signs he had made in forcing an entrance to his hiding-place.

The settler again gave way to despair, which was augmented a moment after, as the savage gave a shrill whoop to call his companions. Then he knew too well that his retreat was discovered; but he lay perfectly quiet, hoping against his better judgment, that he might succeed in escaping.

In a few moments he knew, by the sound of feet, that the savages were all together and he heard a consultation, not one word of which he could understand; but he was not left in suspense as to what they had agreed upon. He heard some at work at the entrance of the trunk, while others were heaping brushwood above him; and he knew by this, that his hiding-place was discovered, and that the savages intended to burn him alive inside the tree.

To describe the terrible agony that convulsed the heart of the settler, as he became aware of the object of his enemies, is more than our pen can do.

He was not afraid to die; but a death by fire is one from which the bravest would shrink. There was no chance of dying by suffocation, for the tree was full of seams that admitted the air. No death would come to his relief, until the red flames should wrap his body like a winding-sheet. And this would not be quickly done. Hours must elapse before the flames would reach him. The tree was a resolute pine, and would burn briskly for a while on the outside; but the interior of the trunk was damp, and would not catch so readily. The torture would only be the more prolonged.

Death would come at last; but not until it had been experienced, as it were, a dozen times by the unhappy man within.

Higher and higher the red flames rose, as the dry brushwood was heaped upon the glowing pile. Like so many spirits of evil, the red demons worked at their terrible task. To avenge their comrade was grimly in their minds; and as the minutes went on, they listened for some shriek to come from the flames, to delight their savage hearts.

And our friend in the fiery prison, how bore he the terrible ordeal? Already he could feel the heat, and in a few moments more it would be insupportable.

Once he had tried to escape from his shell, but found that the aperture had been so securely closed up that it was impossible. Death by their arrows would be thought, have been better than by the flames; but this was denied him.

Hotter and hotter it became, until he felt a stinging pain on his leg, as he lay upon his side.

A place had burnt through, and now terrible torture had begun. The end was not now far away; and, with thoughts of his wife and children uppermost in his breast, he waited for death.

Higher and higher rose the red flames, as the savages worked steadily for the death of their victim; but it was fated that theirs was to be accomplished first.

A loud report and a volley of bullets came ringing through the leaves, and the five savages fell to rise no more.

The next instant a dozen of Dick's neighbors from the settlement, who had been in pursuit all the past day and night, rushed forward, and an exclamation of disappointment fell from their lips, as they saw nothing of the object of their search.

At that instant, the report of a rifle rang out, as if from the centre of the fire, startling them back again; but the next moment one of them, who had been examining the end of the tree that was yet untouched by the fire, exclaimed, "Quick, boys! tear away the fire. He is in this trunk and the red-skins were roasting him alive."

With a will the brands were scattered in the forest, and in a few moments Dick was hauled out, more dead than alive, though not much burnt; and afterwards, when he told his story, he always said that his rifle saved his life, the heat causing it to be discharged just at the right moment.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

[From the Raleigh Observer.]

The name SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY is a familiar name all over the Southern States, and the Academy has, for seventy years, held a high and enviable position as the oldest boarding school in the South, where the higher branches of literature and art are cultivated, and from which, as their Alma Mater, some thousands of pupils have gone forth to varied spheres of duty. Go where you will, throughout this our sunny land, and you will find grandmothers, mothers and daughters, belonging to our best families, who received their education here. Among the honored names that have graced her catalogues, we find that of Mrs. Polk, wife of Ex-President Polk, a most accomplished lady, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, a name dear to every Southern heart, the daughters of Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, as well as numbers of others alike known and honored, which our limited sketch will not admit.

Salem Female Academy was established by the Moravians in 1804, with twenty boarders and four teachers, the Rev. Samuel Kramch being called to the responsible position of Principal or President. It was not originally intended as a boarding school, but visitors to the place saw the facilities for female education, and applied for their daughters to share in their benefits; thus the school was gradually built up, and has gone on uninterruptedly through the changes and vicissitudes of near a century of our nation's growth, and through all the dark days of our civil war, her time-honored walls were a safe retreat for many who fled to her for protection, as well as intellectual improvement.

Though called by the unpretending name of "Academy," this school is a College, with the regular curriculum of College studies, and

though she is past her three-score years and ten, her eyes are not dimmed, nor her natural strength abated, but she renews her strength with the vigor of perennial youth. New houses have been built, and many of her appointments modified, and though Presidents, teachers and scholars have changed, the Academy is still the same; she is not ashamed of the simple Moravian style that many remember; she has merely provided a larger and more commodious home, that she might bring up more children, and has made things more convenient and comfortable. New studies, and more modern books have been introduced to keep up with the progressive spirit of the age, but her character is immutably the same, the same in her discipline, her system in all things, the thoroughness of her education, her aim to mould character, and above all, without any sectarianism, to make true, gospel religion the basis of action, the crown with which she sends forth her children to the responsibilities of life. The methods of the school, her daily requirement of duty, the solid wood of the tree, the brilliant flowering and fruitage of which are to be seen in thousands of homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and southward to the Gulf.

Since 1804, 6,350 young ladies from this and other States have been educated here, not including the town or city scholars, as they are termed, which would swell the number at least one-third more. About 160 teachers have served in the Academy during this time, and eight Presidents.

How many ever widening circles are influenced by this great array of pupils, what mighty possibilities for good are germinating, and how many springs of action are touched, eternally alone will show. These 6,350 must have spread the inspiration of their training in the parental homes, in homes of their own, in society, in their respective churches, in every sphere that woman graces and adorns.

The present Principal of the Academy is the Rev. M. E. Grunert, a ripe European scholar, Rev. L. Wurschke, Professor of Modern Languages and Science. Professors of Music, Prof. E. W. Leinback and A. Melning, and 24 lady teachers. According to last year's catalogue there were 190 scholars.

The school occupies two large four story brick buildings, with numerous other buildings. President's house, etc. The main building, on the classic Doric order of architecture, is 100 feet front by 52 feet deep, with a wing on the north side 70x34 feet, and another at the south 72x44 feet. The front of the building is ornamented by a large Doric portico 60 feet long and 18 wide; it has 4 Doric columns, supported by hydraulic cement. In imitation of brown sandstone, as is also the rest of the portico except the bases and steps which are of heavy granite. On the top of this portico may be seen, in summer, a number of orange and lemon trees, their bright, golden fruit hanging high and seemingly unapproachable, like the faded golden apples of old, or like the fruit of the tree of knowledge to stimulate to high endeavor. The roof of the large building has but one inclination from front to rear, the front being crowned by a heavy cornice of block work, rising 6 feet high in the centre; the roof is covered with tin, painted a dark reddish brown, and many a scholar remembers with pleasure the visit to the house-top, with a teacher in charge, to trace out constellations. The first and second stories of the main building are divided into 18 dwelling rooms, also used as school rooms, with smaller side or dressing room attached and fitted up with closets, etc. Passages 12 feet in width extend the whole length of the house on each floor, and wide staircases run up at each end of the house from basement to fourth story. The entrance hall, on the first floor, into which the large front door opens, is 20 feet square, connecting with the main passage by an elliptical archway of 20 feet span. On the south end of the passage is a connection, by a closed way, with the "Old House" as it is familiarly called; there is also a covered connection between the third floor of the two large buildings. The whole third floor of the main building forms one large dormitory, as is also the case with the old house; besides these two there are two smaller dormitories. The fourth story is divided into 10 rooms, those in front being used for classes and music rooms, while those on the rear are used as trunk rooms. The whole of the second floor of the north wing is devoted to so-called "sick-rooms," with every convenience attached, where an experienced nurse is always ready to minister to the sick and indisposed. A fine library, to which additions are continually made, occupies the front room of the first floor of this wing, where pupils are generally seen consulting reference books, encyclopedias, etc. The usual philosophical and chemical apparatuses are to be found in the south wing, while a cabinet of minerals is being collected and enlarged. From the room adjoining the library a closed covered passage way leads directly into the church, so that scholars can go to church under cover at all times. The whole rear of the basement is taken up by wash or bathing rooms; there are 18 wash rooms, besides a number of bath rooms with tub and shower bath. Through all these apartments, water, both hot and cold, is conducted in pipes with cook over each bowl and bath tub. The system of water works by which this useful article is forced up into the establishment is very interesting. Large tanks are located in the north wing, the supply of water being procured from a large spring at the foot of the hill on which the building stands, being driven up, by forcing pumps worked by water power; the water is generated in a large circulating boiler in the cellar. Porches 12 feet wide extend along the rear of the house, two stories on the main building and three on the wing. The lower floor of the south wing contains a dining hall large enough to seat 350 persons comfortably. On the second floor the Chapel is located, this

being the third chapel built since the beginning of the school. In this large, well-lighted and commodious chapel, prayers are held every morning, besides the usual Sabbath evening services, also the usual entertainments, matinees, apices, &c., during the season; lectures are also occasionally delivered in it during the lecture season. A fine Wood's organ accompanies the singing during services. The whole establishment from fourth story to basement is well lighted with gas, and a very complete system of ventilation has also been adopted.

The domestic department is under the supervision of the Steward and his wife, who have under them a large corps of subordinates, viz: kitchen servants who attend to the cooking and baking, dining-room girls, whose duties are confined to the dining room, waiting on table, &c., house girls, as those servants are called who do the cleaning, sweeping, fire making, &c., the housekeeper, sick nurse, then the male domestic, the gardener, a man of all-work, besides a number of others whose duties are varied. The laundry work is given out by room companies to different parties in town not otherwise connected with the school.

The President and his wife stand in the relation of parents or guardian to all the pupils, who are then placed in room companies of some 15 or 20 according to age, the oldest being in the first room, the youngest in the tenth. The class arrangement is of course different, being according to proficiency. The room companies are to be as near as possible like a family, under the monitorial supervision of two resident lady teachers, who are with the pupils, caring for their welfare mentally, morally and physically by turns, and who are to be regarded by them as friends, not as police officers, continually saying "thus far, and no farther," but like older and more experienced friends, who by faithful counsel may lead them to avoid what is bad and cultivate what is true and beautiful, gradually to train them up to a noble and useful womanhood. Many precious friendships are formed in this relation which do not share the usual fate of school-girl affections, but in after years, mothers often send their daughters and place them in the care of those whom they learned to respect and esteem in their youth.

In the rear of the school buildings is a large, beautifully shaded yard, having benches, rustic seats, flowers, &c., a fountain in whose basin the bright-lined gold-fish dart back and forth or swim lazily among the Sagittarias and Forget-me-nots. The sound of croquet balls and mallets is heard, while five or six soft-eyed deer peep through the fence as if they too enjoyed seeing young and happy people. On the edge of the fountain are snow-white pigeons with carmine-like feet, ready to take a plunge bath, while a companion from the palatial dove cote flies down and joins in a prinking equal to a young lady before her mirror. An arched gateway, flanked by tall urns of brilliant flowers, and overtopped by a luxuriant passion vine, leads down into the "Play Ground proper, as a finely wooded park of some ten acres is called. A visitor enthusiastically called it "a miniature Central Park," with its alternations of hills and valleys, bushy dells, rippling stream, flowers and shrubs; several fine summer houses come into view, while white lattice bridges span the deep places among the hills; there a rose garden, and beyond it a large Moorish pavilion surmounted by a glittering crescent, but no Minstrel's call to prayers ever sounds from it; the only sounds borne on the breeze, are peals of musical laughter and sometimes sounds that can hardly, by stretch of fancy be termed musical when the younger girls indulge in a game of romps safe from prying eyes.

The common remark of visitors is: "Well, girls ought to be happy here."

The Tobacco Interest in Virginia and North Carolina.

Two communications on this subject recently appeared in the Richmond *Whig*, each of which conveyed important suggestions. We make some extracts:

"In olden times we had foreign orders here amounting to some 15,000 hogsheads of our tobacco. What have we now? Last year, as an example, the order from France for Virginia tobacco was for but some 3,000 hogsheads, and although we had a large crop in Virginia out of which to select, not enough of desirable tobacco could be found to fill this order. If this could not be done on a large crop where are we on a small one? How can the foreign trade rely on us in their calculations, with a state of affairs like this to encounter? They will naturally, of course, where they can rely certainly upon an adequate supply. That is, Virginia tobacco can only be sold in Europe when suitable Western cannot be obtained. The reason of all this trouble is manifest: We make now little or none of really fine tobacco. You call tobacco your money crop. It is not your money crop if it does not pay a profit on its production; and poor, inferior tobacco never paid any man yet to raise it. Besides, the impression too much prevails still that the world must have our tobacco whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. This is a vital mistake. All the world raises tobacco, and many countries a great deal, and everybody cannot, if they tried, raise such tobacco as we can. If, then, we possess such an advantage, why not use it? The low grades produced elsewhere in the world are by cheap labor—labor too cheap for us to compete with. We must, then, have fewer acres, and first-rate cultivation and manuring on these few acres. We want fine tobacco, and only fine tobacco, and this cannot be produced on poor land with the help of a hundred pounds of guano. Shipping tobacco especially, requires all the help we can possibly give it in the way of manures. If you use chemical manures let them be applied as an addition to our ground manures produced on the farm. It will make both work better than either will alone."

We see that the markets of the world are swayed with common tobacco. A large crop, loosely put in this year, will only add to our misery, for it will not bring the money expected when it comes to be marketed.

I beg the sober thinking men of the State to ponder well our situation in this matter, and not only do their very best, in their own capacities, to provide a remedy, but use all of their influence to see that their neighbors do likewise. We have no interest yet that will take the place of tobacco, and especially our shipping, and we want none to take its place as long as it can be maintained—but it cannot be maintained unless we see that the staple is produced of first-class quality. The world wants more than ever from Virginia—and for that there is always a market.

I desire particularly to impress upon the farmer or that the production of a large crop this year means low prices for tobacco for several years to come, and as a consequence, less price for land. A moderate crop of good tobacco will better compensate than a large one of poor and medium.

April 30th, 1877.
This communication was followed by another in which the subject is further discussed, thus:

"Go to any intelligent manufacturer and ask him the question if Virginia tobacco for manufacturing purposes is not being steadily supplanted by Western? He will tell you that there is scarcely a manufacturer here who does not use it more or less extensively, and if you need proof of this look to the number of manufacturers who attend the Exchange only spasmodically to be satisfied that their sources of supply are obtained from other quarters. I mention this only to assure and prove to you that 'J. E.' has stated his position only partially when he refers to the foreign trade. The same word is ginning at the vital of both home and foreign trade. Can this be corrected, and if so, how? The reply is obvious. Apply such rule to the production of tobacco as you would to anything else. If you had two years supply of tobacco, and could not sell it (as the world has of tobacco), would you deem it sensible to go extensively into the raising of hops? Corn has been selling at 45 to 55 cents a bushel (below the cost of production). If your store houses are filled with it, and you can only sell it at a loss, would you consider it prudent to put in an extensive crop of it? In plain words, do you think it sensible to produce an article that is not wanted? Will it pay you to do so?"

The remedy, then, is to be found in producing less, and making it of finer quality. "J. E." asserts that the markets of the world are overstocked with poor tobacco and understocked with fine. He is fully borne out by the statements from all parts of the world. Why, then, not make such as is wanted, and let that alone that is not wanted?

Another point to which he referred is entitled to your most serious consideration. He says that a large crop means low prices for next year only but for years to come, and he refers to the effect of this upon your lands. If your products command low prices how can your lands be valuable? Every one knows that if you raise things little or nothing, the source of supply must be of little value. If, on the contrary, your products bring high and paying prices will you not make your lands command high prices? From every section of Virginia and North Carolina, as well as the West, I hear of extensive preparations being made to plant a large crop. I ask my brother farmers, to consider calmly the effect, if what 'J. E.' says and myself assert, be true. At the risk of repeating I ask what is the sense of producing a large quantity of an article, of which even a small quantity is not wanted. How can that prices will rule so low next year that you will not be repaid for cultivation and transportation to market. One other thought: It seems now to be almost certain that war will take place in Europe. We see that, in anticipation of it, grain of all kinds has advanced, and should the war continue, high prices may be expected for all the surplus grain that can be raised. Will it not pay better to raise corn, which will be wanted, than tobacco, which will not?

Every consideration dictates the truth of J. E.'s position—viz: that it is better for the interest of all to raise the standard of tobacco in preference to raising a large and inferior crop.

S. Y. A.

RICHMOND, VA., April 30, 1877.

For the last nine months the excess of exports have exceeded imports \$155,000,000. During the same time imports of specie exceeded exports \$5,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Washington, April 30.—Notwithstanding the general business depression during the present fiscal year, the internal revenue receipts promise to come up to the estimates, and possibly exceed them. For the ten months they exceed the same period last year by about \$2,000,000. For the past four months they exhibit a very satisfactory increase upon the corresponding period last year. The receipts for last year to the 30th of April were \$93,932,710.38. The receipts for this year have been \$95,939,910.18. The receipts for May, 1876, were \$12,711,256.38, a sum nearly \$2,000,000 greater than for the month of May, 1875.

World Spectator.

There are thirteen Russian merchantmen now lying in American ports, all about to venture out since war has been declared. Two ships and two barks are at New York, about the same number of each kind at Baltimore, and three at Philadelphia. These have arrived early in April, and have been instructed by cable from Russia not to move without further orders. As Russia does not indemnify for losses of ship owners, they have to its aid, or home of war risks, which sometimes reaches forty or fifty per cent.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, DOGGERS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, or anything in the printing line executed, will find it to their interest to call at the
SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

In another column we give the latest foreign news.

The Russians are reported as having been repulsed with heavy loss at the battle of Ratom. They deny their repulse while attempting to cross the Danube, and are now moving to the Danube in three columns.

Turkey does not fancy the Russian squadron lying in American waters, off New York harbor under the command of the Grand Duke Alexis, as arms and other munitions of war for Turkey might be captured by the Russian war vessels.

The Turks, thus far, seem to have been maintaining their ground.

FROM INDIA.—D. S. Bhatia, Hope, India, sends us correct answers to enigmas in Press No. 17. Glad to see our young readers take an interest in the Press.

FROM ILLINOIS.—Mr. J. W. Fabel received a letter from his uncle, David Fabel, who moved to Illinois from this county, after the war, and we regret to say that Mr. Fabel's health is very feeble. He quotes wheat at \$2 per bushel, and corn from 40 to 50 cents. The season in the Northwest, as with us, has been unfavorable to the growing crops.

FROM TEXAS.—From Northern Texas, a correspondent writes us that a frost was experienced there on the morning of April 30, which killed nearly all the corn, and it is feared injured the wheat, which was in heads. Cotton not yet up, on account of the late spring.

FROM CALIFORNIA, we learn, the wheat crop has been cut short by the drought.

The Permanent Exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Grounds was opened on the 10th inst. The President and Cabinet were present.

Ex-Senator Wade's letter attacking the President's policy, has stirred up Radical politicians very much.

There is said to be a deficiency of at least \$500,000 in the Department of Justice.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, of Raleigh, has been elected President of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum. The Executive Committee are, Julius Lewis, Chairman, and J. M. Pool, of Raleigh, and J. S. Anis, of Granville.

THE BROTHER DEMOCRAT.—We have received several numbers of this new paper, published by E. S. Zevilly & Co., at Cairo, W. Va. We are pleased to see our old friend again in the editorial chair, and wish him much success in his new enterprise.

Woolens and Leather.

The following is a telegram from New York to the Charleston (S. C.) Journal of Commerce: "The European war is effecting other branches of trade besides that of bread-stuffs. Merchants of various classes are alert to take advantage of an increase in demand. It has been learned that a contract had been made for 30,000 blankets, to be supplied to the Russian government, and that negotiations are in progress for two hundred thousand more."

The leather trade is also materially affected, and merchants express hopes of reaping a harvest from supplying this necessary article to the belligerents.

The above proves that our suggestions of an advantage that Virginia might realize in the building up of her woolen factories was not visionary. Georgia, by having pushed her manufactures of cotton, wool and iron will reap more advantage from a general war than any other State.—*Livingston News.*

Plant Corn.

We advise our friends in the country to plant as much corn as possible. If they could sow what we would advise to spread their acres in this crop. But let them raise corn to the full extent of their capacity. The following figures which we published a few days ago as from where the greatest supply of grain is purchased, are worth being published again:

	UNITED STATES.
United States	\$19,012,674
Russia	8,176,378
Germany	4,633,340
France	3,287,259
Canada	3,124,055
Turkey	2,908,014
Sweden (wheat)	1,408,675
Denmark	1,269,809
Austria	867,044
All other sources	7,498,967
Total value	\$22,085,031

It will thus be seen that the United States is by far the greatest granary in the world, and that as Europe is now the seat of war, and perhaps a prolonged war, every planter had better make his own seed and bread, even if he does not wish to sell to other people and the outside world. We say to every one who cultivates the soil, Plant Corn.—*Petersburg Post.*

W. A. Posten was tried this week before His Honor, Judge Kerr, for shooting and murdering his wife. Mr. Posten is worth about \$20,000. His Honor let Posten off very light, only fining him \$500, and imprisoning him for 6 months, and making him give a \$1,000 bond for his good behavior for 12 months, at the end of which time he is to show to the Court that he has faithfully kept said bond.—*Salem News.*

News from the Yalkin side of the Yalkin, and Elkin on the Barry side, and on Elkin River, make one beautiful town, connected by a splendid bridge, and watered by two noble rivers. These clever people look after the interests of their schools, and the children are in good hands. Elkin has also a large cotton factory, and such enterprise always improves the appearance of a country.—*Orphan's Friend.*

WAR NEWS.

THE RUSSIANS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE DANUBE AND ARE REPULED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily Telegraph publishes an extra edition containing a special from Pora dated yesterday afternoon, which says intelligence is received from Salina, that on Wednesday the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Rati. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by the Turkish infantry and artillery, assisted by three gunboats, and the bridge was broken and a large number of Russians killed and captured. The Russians were completely defeated.

The Sultan was much pleased with Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular, and has ordered the Porte to officially thank the English Government. He has also sent Said Pasha, his aide-de-camp, to thank Mr. Layard.

Further particulars of Thursday's military encounter at Rati, says the Russians encounter great difficulties in their attempts to force a passage of the Danube.

A Renter Bucharest, dispatch of the same date says that the largest Turkish monitor on the Danube, which was anchored before Ibrail, was sunk by fire from the Russian batteries.

The Turks continue to seize vessels lying in Rumanian harbors. They burn those which refuse to go to the Turkish side, and destroy the others. Further particulars of Thursday's military encounter between a Rumanian battery near Odessatz, and a Turkish battery in front of the town of Turtukal, supported by two monitors, states that Turtukal was ignited by shells and twice displayed the white flag, and was completely destroyed. The Turks in consequence of the conflagration, ceased firing and withdrew their battery during the night.

The Turkish bombardment of Ibrail destroyed some large granaries. All the ships are crowded with wounded and sick.

The Czar has presented Prince Charles, of Rumania, with 2000 horses and 36,000 rifles.

ATTACK ON RATUM BY THE RUSSIANS.—OPERATE FIGHTING—RUSSIANS COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

The Turks have crossed the Danube at Crochesech and stolen twelve hundred sheep and killed a hundred and wounded a hundred.

The Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with batteries of field artillery, and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Ratom on the land side, which were occupied by British troops. The Ottoman troops were entrenched upon the slopes and ledges of hills, and upon the advance of the enemy they opened a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russian down as they advanced.

Another account says, the dead and wounded on the Russian side numbered 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours, active fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Captain Bektas, of the 1st Division.

LONDON, May 14.—Russian official reports from Tiflis claim that after capturing Mokhos on the 11th, they advanced two columns against Khazretbani heights, skirting the Kestiriz river, which they stormed with the loss of 12 killed and 16 wounded and immense loss to the Turks. The Turkish accounts claim a victory in the same locality. The Turks were entrenched on Khazretbani heights, which are near Batumi.

The Russians passing Bucharest carry flags bearing the double Greek cross, which are not carried when the war is a religious one.

The feeling against England is becoming bitter, the Turks thinking if she intends assisting them she should do so on the Danube and in Asia.

ENGLAND'S REPLY.

DERBY REBATES GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SCOLD THE RUSSIAN.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Derby's answer to Gortschakoff's circular is in the form of a note from Lord Derby to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The following is the text:

LONDON, May 1, 1877.

I forwarded your Excellency on the 24th ult., a copy of Prince Gortschakoff's circular announcing that the Emperor had given orders to cross the frontiers of Turkey. Her Majesty's government have received this communication with deep regret. They cannot accept the statements and conclusions with which Prince Gortschakoff has accompanied it as justifying the resolution taken. The protocol, by which Her Majesty's government, at the instance of Russia, recently became a party, required from the Sultan no fresh guarantee for reform of his administration. With a view of enabling Russia to obtain aid from the powers, it affirmed the interest taken in common by the powers in the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey. It went on to declare that the powers would watch carefully the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect, and that they hoped once more to be disappointed they reserved the right to consider the means they might deem best fitted to secure the peace and well-being of the Christians. To these declarations the intentions of the powers, of the Porte was not asked or required. The Porte, no doubt, has thought fit—unfortunately, in the opinion of her Majesty's government—to protest against the expressions in questions, as implying encroachments on its independence, but will do nothing and while declaring they will not consider the protocol as having any binding character on Turkey, the Turkish Government have again affirmed their intention of carrying into execution the reforms. Her Majesty's government cannot, therefore, admit, as contended by Prince Gortschakoff, that the answer of the Porte removed all hope of deference to the wishes and advice of Europe and all security for the application of reforms, nor necessarily precluded the possibility of the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, or an arrangement for mutual disarmament. Her Majesty's government still believes that, with patience and moderation on both sides, these objects might not improbably have been attained. Gortschakoff, however, asserts that all opening is now closed for attempts at conciliation. The Emperor resolved to undertake the task of obtaining by coercion that which the powers failed to obtain by persuasion, and he expresses his Majesty's conviction that this step is in accordance with the sentiments of Europe. It cannot be expected that her Majesty's government should agree in this view. They have not concealed their feelings that the presence of large Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey, menacing its safety, rendering disarmament impossible, and awakening feelings of apprehension and fanaticism, constitutes a material obstacle to pacification and reform. They cannot believe the entrance of those armies upon Turkish soil will alleviate the difficulty or improve the

condition of the Christian population. But the course on which the Russian government has entered involves greater, and more serious considerations. It is in contravention of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, by which Russia and other powers engaged to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the conference of London in 1871, at the close of which the above stipulation was agreed, it was again confirmed, the Russian Plenipotentiary, in common with those of all other powers, signed a declaration affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can liberate itself from the engagement of a treaty which modifies the stipulations thereof unless with the consent of the contracting parties by means of amicable arrangement. In taking action against Turkey on his own part and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from European concert, and has at the same time departed from the rule by which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. It is impossible to forego the consequences of such an act. Her Majesty's government would willingly have refrained from any observations in regard to it, but the Emperor's conduct seems to have been a declaration addressed to all the governments of Europe, that Russia is acting in the interests of Great Britain and of the other powers, they feel bound to state, in a manner equally formal and public, that the decision of the Russian government is not one which can have their concurrence or approval.

Russia has made no reply to the above, as yet.

DEBRY.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

UNEARTHING THE BARBALLY.—Judge Brooks held the U. S. District Court for Eastern North Carolina at Wilmington last week, and very properly permitted the Grand Jury to make their exposure of the manner in which some U. S. Commissioners and their assistants have been annoying and persecuting good citizens of the State.

We copy from the Wilmington Star as follows: "During the forenoon of Saturday the Grand Jury came into the Court, and asked leave of His Honor, through their foreman, to make a presentation. Judge Brooks remarked that ordinarily it would be improper to read public presentations made by a Grand Jury, but that he felt constrained to depart from the rule upon the request now made by the Jury. The presentation was then read from the Bench as follows:

"The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, Spring Term, 1877, do present J. J. Cassidy, Calvin Graham, Chas. H. Strode, A. M. Nelson, J. K. Hammonds, J. B. Thompson, James Eldridge, J. T. Bassett, J. A. Ashe, J. W. Bryant, Troy Cashwell, Vanhook, C. S. Edwards, and J. C. Edwards, in tramping up false and trivial charges against various citizens of this District, for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws, for the sole purpose and intent of obtaining from the Federal Government an increase of their official force. (Signed Will Waters, Foreman.)

Judge Brooks then remarked, in substance, that he had been under the impression for some time that improper influences had prompted some of the prosecutions which had been brought to the attention of the Court, and that he was now satisfied that such was the case. He said that such a state of things was seriously damaging in more ways than one, and that it was calculated to impair the respect for the law, and to make the officers of the law, whether they be high or low, would lend themselves as instruments for the prosecution of innocent persons. He said, further, that such conduct was calculated to create a prejudice, leading to the escape of many who are really guilty, and to the imprisonment of many who are innocent. He said that he had a married daughter, and that the balance of the tribe had better leave the State.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Judge Schenk is in earnest. A conflict between him and Judge Dick as to authority is imminent. The publisher of the Raleigh News-Ashcroft, writing us from Jefferson, Ashe county, where Judge Schenk is holding court this week, encloses the following, which is a copy of an order just issued by His Honor:

AT CHAMBERS. } TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. } To the Clerk of — County: } You are ordered not to obey any writ of certiorari or writ of habeas corpus issued by a Circuit or District Court of the United States in North Carolina, which may command you to certify to those courts for trial any criminal case where the parties are indicted for breaches of the peace in your County.

Before this officer serving any such writ on you to me. D. SCHENK, Judge Superior Court, Assigned to Tenth District.

May 3, 1877.

A correspondent writes to the Raleigh Observer, concerning Yancey county, as follows: "The mica business is the biggest thing in Yancey. Thousands of dollars worth of mica are sent to market every year. Mr. G. D. Ray owns perhaps the most valuable mica mine in the world. Money is plenty in Yancey, but Lord have mercy on the poor fool of a stranger who tries to get any of it. People in Yancey seldom die—they know a family in that county of twelve, the youngest of whom is 72 years of age—all living."

Raleigh Observer: A letter was received at the Executive office of the Secretary of a large Northern Colonization Society, asking the aid of His Excellency in establishing a colony in Western North Carolina by giving his correspondent in this city information in regard to the soil and products of the section. He says: "I have seen some of the most valuable lands under the sun to fight against. Their last diabolical plot was to procure a bag of wild potatoes about as large as a lady's thumb, and exhibit them here as a specimen of the produce of the North Carolina potato." He asks the Government to aid his correspondent, Mr. Plummer, of this city, in procuring for him specimens of vegetables, &c.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE INDIANS.—Advices from Sheridan's headquarters represent that 15,000 horses, lately surrendered, are becoming turbulent. The Indian department at Washington is charged with having made entirely insufficient preparations for their sustenance. The Indians begin to feel the pinch of hunger, and are now making demonstrations in the expression of their discontent.

ILLICIT AUGUSTS IN GEORGIA.—WASHINGTON, May 9.—The local revenue officers at Georgia, under pretense of breaking up illicit distilling have made wholesale and indefensible arrests of innocent parties, who, after undergoing imprisonment, have been released without trial or bond on foreign certificates. Documents showing a record of terror since the late before the President to-day, who directs prompt inquiry into the alleged outrages. Thus far hundreds of persons have been arrested.—*World's Dispatch.*

Philadelphia is reported to have 8,000 houses unoccupied or occupied by families who, unable longer to pay rent, are permitted to remain in them on condition that they protect the premises from ravages to which unoccupied buildings are liable.

WAR WORK.—The arms and ammunition factories in Connecticut, including the Bridgeport metallic cartridge factory and the Brown Brothers' factory at Waterbury, are running day and night to fill orders from both Russia and Turkey. The Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven fill the cartridges. Cold's factory in New Hartford is said to have recently received a large order from Russia for navy revolvers.

A delicate complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with blotches and pimples, like weeds in a rose-bed, the sufferer should promptly use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture which quickly and effectually eradicates such unsightly evidences of impure blood.

TOWN DESTROYED.—LONDON, May 12.—Telegrams have been received in London and Liverpool, stating that the town of Iquique, in Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake on Thursday, May 10th. [Note: This earthquake must have caused the extraordinary tidal wave on the California coast of the same date.]

TWEED'S CASE.—NEW YORK, May 12.—The Express says the Attorney-General is reported as disgusted with the whole business. He has retained the papers to Tweed and has declined to release him. Thus all hope of Tweed's release in this direction is dispelled.

SOMETHING NEW! "DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS.

As Agent for the best and most fashionable Paper Pattern of the day, I am prepared to furnish ELEGANT PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies, Misses and Children, as well as for Gents and Boys.

Any Lady customer for a fine dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern, free of charge. J. L. FULKERSON, Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to a large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I am Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and prepared to furnish at a few days' notice any article in the mercantile line from the closets of stockists.

LARGE LOT OF DIXIE FLOWS just received. Cutting for every part of flows always on hand at WORMACK & CO'S.

Splendid Lot of Medium Calicoes and also CAMBRICES and KENTUCKY JEANS just received at WORMACK & CO'S.

Received this day 50 Pieces of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTING, NEW and beautiful patterns at remarkably low prices. Also full assortment of materials for Wax Flowers at BUCKENBERGER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE, Salem, N. C., Feb. 12th 1877.

Clover, Orchard Grass and Millet Seed just received at WORMACK & CO'S.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Wooden and IRON RAKES at WORMACK & CO'S.

Legislative Record, giving the Acts passed at the session ending March, 1877, together with sketches of the Lives and Public Acts of the Members of both Houses, by R. A. Shewell and Nath. Atkinson. For sale at the SALEM BOOK STORE, March 15, 1877.

MRS. J. E. MICKY has just received a New and beautiful Stock of Spring Millinery Goods, at popular prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.

Just to hand a choice lot of BLACK HERNANI, both plain and fancy. SUMMER CALICO, best quality, WHITE, BLUE, and PINK WEETS. THIRTY CLOTH, extra, KID GLOVES, assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at \$1.00. J. L. FULKERSON, Salem, N. C., April 18th, 1877.

POOR GOODS ARE EXPENSIVE AT ANY PRICE. BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST. and can be found with J. L. FULKERSON, March 25, 1877.

FOLDING KITES at the Bookstore.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.			
In effect on and after Sunday, May 11th, 1877.			
GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	WEEK.	WEEK.
Leave Charlotte	8:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Albany Junction	7:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
Salisbury	8:45 a. m.	8:45 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
Greensboro	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Danville	1:25 p. m.	1:25 p. m.	1:25 p. m.
Durham	1:50 p. m.	1:50 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	8:25 p. m.	8:25 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
GOING SOUTH.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	WEEK.	WEEK.
Leave Richmond	7:35 a. m.	7:35 a. m.	7:35 a. m.
Burkeville	10:25 a. m.	10:25 a. m.	10:25 a. m.
Danville	1:25 p. m.	1:25 p. m.	1:25 p. m.
Greensboro	2:50 p. m.	2:50 p. m.	2:50 p. m.
Salisbury	4:20 p. m.	4:20 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Arrive Charlotte	9:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
GOING EAST.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	WEEK.	WEEK.
Live Greensboro	11:05 a. m.	11:05 a. m.	11:05 a. m.
Co. Shops	12:25 p. m.	12:25 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Raleigh	3:45 p. m.	3:45 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Arr. Goldsboro	6:14 p. m.	6:14 p. m.	6:14 p. m.
NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W. (SALEM BRANCH).			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	WEEK.	WEEK.
Leave Greensboro	5:20 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	7:37 p. m.	7:37 p. m.	7:37 p. m.
Leave at Greensboro	8:25 p. m.	8:25 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
Arrive at Greensboro	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12:25 P. M. daily, and at Greensboro with the Southern branch train, making the quickest time to all Southern cities.			
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.			
For further information, address JOHN R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va. T. R. M. TALCOTT, Engineer and General Superintendent.			

FURNITURE!

SALEM, N. C.

On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.

Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

I also invite the attention of the public to my assortment of CHAIRS, among which we have SEATS of every description; CANE and STUOL SEAT BOOKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE. Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.

COFFINS!

I manufacture and keep on hand, the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS. I also keep on hand the Cincinnati style, made with solid best sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.

A. C. VOGLER, Salem, N. C., April 18th, 1877, - 143m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physician, and for curing Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Stomach, Bile, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, &c., &c., for Purifying the Blood.

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the searching cathartic medicine that can be relied upon to cleanse the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely stand or crumble them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. Their aperient action gives grip much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their most excellent properties, then, are fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists, SOLE U. S. DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ALWAYS READY

SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of FROELICH & STOCKTON, have filled it with a fresh and handsome

FRESH STOCK OF General Merchandise, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c., which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. R. A. Ebert, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give his goods an inspection. Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT, Salem, N. C., April 18th, 1877, - 144f.

EDMUND BLUM & CO., COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS.

At the Well Known Stand on the German Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.

Repairing Stoves, Pumps, House-Guttering promptly attended to. Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 20th 1877, - 145f.

VANCE PORTRAIT

A very fine LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT, 14 1/2 inches of Governor Vance, bearing his own autograph, framed neatly in 14 inch walnut molding, ready to hang in (or out) sent by express, with \$4.00. The picture without frame, sent to any address by mail, free of postage, for 50 cents. This is pronounced by all to be an excellent likeness of our brave Governor, and it should be in the home of every true citizen of "Old North State." A Wide Awake Agent, gentleman or lady, is wanted in every Township.

Address, H. W. BLUM, N. C. Editor, Winston, N. C.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevilly, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else from the said land and premises; and any person who shall do so, shall be liable to the estate of the said Dr. A. T. Zevilly, for the value of the same.

Salem, N. C., May 3rd, 1877. J. E. MICKY, Attorney.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. A. FURNACE'S CO. SALEM, N. C.

BAKING AND LARD:		
Western Sides,	9 to 12	
Country,	11 to 14	
Shoulders,	11 to 12	
Hams,	15 to 18	
Lard,	12 to 15	
GRAIN:		
Corn,	80 to 90	
Wheat,	\$1 65 to 1 75	
Oats,	60 to 65	
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	0 00 to 1 30	
Meal "	2 00 to 2 25	
Chop "	1 50 to 1 75	
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12	
Flax Seed (per bushel)	125 to 0 00	
PRODUCE:		
Apples, green,	1 00 to 0 00	
Eggs,	10 to 10	
Butter,	20 to 25	
Feathers,	50 to 60	
Beeswax,	25 to 30	
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75	
" Irish,	75 to 1 00	
Hay,	30 to 35	
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	30 to 35	
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8 to 10	
GROCERIES:		
Coffee,	25 to 30	
Sugar,	10 to 12	
Molasses, dark,	10 to 12	
" syrup,	80 to 85	
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50	
" fine, dairy "	2 15 to 2 30	
Soda, English,	40 to 45	
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40	
Vanilla Beans,	25 to 30	
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20	
Candy, in box,	25 to 35	
Higgins Soap, per bar,	8 to 10	
Armstrong's Soap, per bar,	5 to 10	
OILS:		
Lard,	50 to 55	

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LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Arrangements.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m., to 6 p. m., during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

RAILROAD. From Greensboro to Salem close every day, except Sunday, at 7 a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, at 7:27 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY. via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.

MADISON. via Winston, Sedge Garden, Germantown, Walnut Cove and Sauratown. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m.

HUNTSVILLE. via Clemmons, Lawsville and Penther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 p. m.

FULTON. via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbanville. Closes every Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due every Saturday at 8 a. m.

RICHMOND HILL. via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes every Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due every Saturday at 7 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddle's Store. C. A. FOLEY, N. G.
E. A. FOLEY, Secy.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
C. H. CASE, Secy. C. A. FOLEY, C. R.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 15, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BARNES, C. C.
H. H. SMITH, C. R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, NO. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.
H. T. BARNES, High Priest.
C. S. HAUKE, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 220, A. F. & A. M.
Regular meeting in same hall as Oddfellows 1st Thursday night in each month.
E. A. KAMR, Secy. W. G. BARNES, W. M.

JOB PRINTING.

Every description neatly, expeditiously, and as cheap as anywhere else, executed at the
SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Crops, owing to the cool weather, for some time past, are at a stand still.

The SEDGE GARDEN Post Office has been discontinued.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, with shade combined, are coming into use.

PUMPS.—Several of the town pumps are being repaired.

THE DOCKET.—There are 140 cases on the docket at this Court.

MR. RICHARDSON, of the Norfolk, Va., Shoe Emporium, was in town Monday.

WHIT-MONDAY.—Next Monday is Whit-Monday. Get your fishing tackle in readiness.

FISH.—We notice quantities of fresh fish arriving every evening at the depot.

THE GRAIN quotations are about the same.—See current market reports.

The nearest bar-room is two miles—quite a walk for the thirsty, if not more convenient.

THE YOUNGER BOYS have organized an Amateur Base-Ball Club. Balls and bats in demand.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION have finally settled upon the 22nd as their day of meeting.—Some previous reports had it the 29th of May.

SERVICES, Episcopal, were held by Rev. Mr. Byrnum, Sunday, at the Winston Male Academy.

POOR HOUSE.—Our County Poor House contains some twenty odd inmates, all having the comforts and necessities of life.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS are numerous, and are a source of curiosity to many who now see them for the first time.

SILVER CHANGE is fast taking the place of the paper fractional currency. Some of our merchants use it exclusively as small change.

TAX DUES.—Loads of tax bark are daily passing our door, being hauled to the tax yard of Mr. J. W. Fries.

THE WINSTON Base Ball Club has received a challenge from the Richmond Hill Club for a match game on the 1st of June.

THE MERCHANTS of Lexington buy a large quantity of goods in Charlotte, at satisfactory prices. One firm recently sold to a Lexington house, a \$5,000 bill of goods.

THE CORNER BANK have postponed their Promenade Concert till Saturday evening the 20th inst. Kall particulars will hereafter be given.

We are informed that His Honor Judge Kern will address the members of the Baptist Church, to-night, Thursday. All are respectfully invited to attend.

BLOCK-TAKING, a number of them, are in operation, the demand causing an increase in the business. The brick machine is also working with better success than last season.

HARRIS FRIE, a well known colored man, died at Waukegon on last Thursday. He was for a number of years, engineer in the Cotton & Woolen Manufactory of Messrs. F. & H. Fries.

ROAD WORKING has been the order of the day during the past weeks upon the various roads leading from town. Court week is a never failing reminder, but the overseers of the roads seem to forget nothing and learn nothing.

WARM WEATHER.

The weather, for the past few days, warm and pleasant.

A New Fence, on the premises of Mr. H. D. Lott, fronting Main street above store.

SERVING MACHINES.

Reduction in prices.—See new advertisement of Mr. A. M. Jones.

ELEVEN FREIGHT CARS

loaded with merchandise, guano, etc., were attached to the Tuesday evening's train.

The foot crossing over the mill race

in Mr. T. F. Crist's enclosure on the air line route to Happy Hill has been removed.

We are informed our young friend,

Mr. Charles Jones, has been appointed U. S. Commissioner for Yadkin County.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

—We were shown a bouquet of beautiful flowers from the garden of Mrs. H. C. Thomas, of Thomasville.

ELDER D. F. GOIN, of the Primitive Baptist

Church, preached to a good audience on Tuesday night, in the M. E. Church, Winston.

TOBACCO FROM CALDWELL.

—Several wagons, all the way from Caldwell county, arrived at one of the Tobacco Warehouses, on Monday last, loaded with